THE KALEIDOSCOPE;

OR,

Literary and Scientific Mirror.

"UTILE DULCI."

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Literature, Criticism, &c.

[ORIGINAL.]

AN ETYMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRONOUN "I."

"What *boots* the cunning pilot's skill,
To tell which way to shape their course,
When he that steers will have his will,
And drive them where he list per force?
So *Reason* shows the *truth* in vain
Where *Ignorance* or *Folly* King doth reign."

Francis Davidson.

Few persons of liberal education or enlightened minds will deny the utility of verbal criticism, etymological research, or glossarial illustration. In reading the productions of our early poets, historians, and biographers, they are indispensibly requisite; and even in attaining a correct knowledge of many words as they are at present written, no inconsiderable advantages may be derived from their assistance. Uniformity in speaking and writing is not, at all times, to be expected. Languages have their revolutions as well as empires, and it is as much the province of the grammarian and the lexicographer to note the variations of the one, as it is the duty of the journalist and the historian to record the changes of the other. It may, however, be said, that, in the works of the learned, every thing has been accomplished which a perfect knowledge of our language requires. To this I cannot imagine that any thing like general assent can be obtained. The learned are not agreed among themselves; their precepts are as diversified as their opinions; and it would not be difficult to select from their works rules which are at once ridiculous, contradictory, and absurd. In the grammatical productions already before the public, enough has, perhaps, been done for the initiation of youth, more than enough to serve the purposes of communication in the common occurrences of life, but to satisfy the spirit of philosophical inquiry, enough has not been done.

"Grammar," says Campanella, "is twofold—civil and philosophical: civil grammar is founded on *use*, philosophical grammar on *reason*; the former depends upon its *age*, the latter upon its *rationality*."

If custom must govern, let it be in language as it is in law, a reasonable custom:—"Malus usus," says the law, "est abolendus, nam, in consuetudinibus, non diuturnitas temporis sed soliditas rationis est consideranda." In erecting a solid and substantial edifice, is it not customary, is it not absolutely necessary to examine into the nature of the foundation, before you commence the superstructure? To the judicious completion of a whole, is it not of the highest importance to have a perfect knowledge of the proportion and application of the parts?

And yet nothing is more common than to find grammarians classifying and defining words of which they either have no clear ideas themselves, or have failed in communicating them to others.

To be convinced of this, we need only refer to what has been written about pronouns in general. In their classification, scarcely two grammarians are agreed. One says, that personal pronouns are substantives, and all the other pronouns are adjectives; and the personal pronouns he states to be, *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, and *it*, in the singular, nd *we*, *ye* or *you*, and *they*, in the plural. Another says, that *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*, &c. are adjective pronouns; a third ridicules the idea of adjective pronouns; a fourth suspects *own* to be a verb; and a fifth pronounces definitely that it is an adjective.

This jumble of assertions and opinions puts one in mind of the confusion of tongues at the building of the tower of Babel. Every thing is uncertain, because every thing is built upon uncertainty.

If pronouns can represent substantives, pronouns must have been substantives before they became the representatives of substantives, and consequently must have had a clear and independent meaning of their own, before they took upon them the office of representing others. To illustrate this, let us select the personal pronoun *I*, as it is termed.

Now Tom, Dick, or Harry, may say "*I* did so and so;" here, according to rule, *I* is the representative of Tom, Dick, or Harry; but will any one say that the meaning of *I*, is Tom, Dick, or Harry, or that it has no meaning unless so employed? If *I* cannot be applied to any other purpose than that of personal representation, then, I think, it may be fairly inferred, that it was originally framed and adapted to that purpose, and no other; but if, on the contrary, it can be shown that it has been appropriated to purposes totally distinct from personal representation, then any argument in favour of its exclusive application falls to the ground.

In fact *I* is neither a pronoun nor a substantive; it is a word *raxce*, a part and parcel, the residue and remainder of the old English verb to *ich*, now written to *eke*, that is to add, to join, &c. *I* then is the contracted second pers. sing. of the pres. of the imper. of the verb to *ich*, which verb is derived from the Anglo-Saxon GE-ICAN, or ICAN, *jungere*, *addere*, *adjicere*, *augere*, and *eke*, from *eacan*, which has the same signification. Horne Tooke, in his Diversions of Purley, collaterally confirms these observations, and states, in addition, that the English word *yoke*, and the Latin word *jugum*, are the past participles of the same verb. "By the change of the characteristic *I* to *O*, we have," says he, "the past tense, and *P. P. geoc*, which, by our accustomed substitution of *Y* for *G*, we now write *yok*, *yoke*."

In Scotland *yoken*, that is yoked time, is a common word, and there is scarcely an old woman from one end of that country to the other to whom the expression of *ichen*, or *iken*, a broken thread, is not familiar. It is a verb in general use, even at the present day.

"I speake too long, but 'tis to peize the time,
To *ich* it and to draw it out in length."

Merchant of Venice, p. 173.

See also Horne Took's Diversions of Purley.

"O mercie, God! (quod *iche*) I me repent."

Chaucer's Court of Love.

"Do we with our foes therefore,
That are here lyand us before,
As *ich* heard tell this other year,
That a fox did with a fisher."

The Bruce, by John Barbour.

"Then thought I to frayne the first of these four orders,
And pressed to the preachers to proven her will.
Ich hied to her house, to hearken of more;
And when I came to that court, I gaped about,
Such a build, bold y-built upon earth height,
Saw I not, in certain, sith a long time."

Pierce, the Plowman's Creed.

From the first of these quotations it is perfectly clear, that *ich* is a verb signifying *to join*, *to add*, &c.; and from the other three it is equally clear, that *ich* and *I* are identified; that they have the same origin and meaning, however varied in their application, or changed in their orthography.

In the following languages the pronoun, conjunction, and verb run thus:

Danish.	Pronoun	*eg*,	conjunction	*og*,	verb *øger*.
Dutch.	,,	*ik*,	,,	*ook*,	,, *oecken*.
German.	,,	*ich*,	,,	*auch*,	,, *auchon*.
A. S.	,,	*ic*,	,,	*eac*,	,, *eacan*.

The Icelandic is similar to the Danish.

To the quotations which have been already given, the following may neither prove useless nor uninteresting:

"*Eke* eche at other threwe the flouris bright."

Court of Love.

"Aerist, *ic an* Edwardes, minum eldra suna."
First, *I give* to Edward, my elder son.

Alfred's Will.

Here *an* is a verb, from which our indefinite article *an*, or *a*, is taken, and signifies "to give, to grant."

"*An* they will take it,—so. If not,
He's plain."—*Lear, act. 2, scene 6.*

That is, "*grant*, *give*, they will take it, &c."

A Dutch child that was not satisfied with sucking one breast, said to his mother,

"Trientjen, *jan* my t'oor;" that is,
"Kate, *give* me t'other."—*Diversions of Purley.*

Thus we may see that "out of the mouths of babes and sucklings," knowledge is perfected.

If as much could be said for a few babes of a larger growth, "'twould be something."

"Swilce thaer, *eac* se froda,
Mid fleame com on his cyththe
Nordh Constantinus.

Saxon Ode on Athelstan's Victory.

"So there, *add*, the prudent,
The northern Constantine,
With flight, came to his country."

"There n'is baret, nother strife,
Nis there no death *ac* ever life;
There n'is dunnir, sleet, no hail,
No none vile worm, no snail;
No none storm, rain, no wind;
There n'is man, no woman blind;
Ok all is game, joy and glee,
Well is him that there may be."

Specimens of Ancient Poetry, by G. Ellis, vol. i. p. 86.

Mr. Ellis explains *ac* and *ok*, by *but*. The reader, however, ought to be aware that *but* applied here as the substitute or illustrator of *ac* and *ok*, is the imper. of the A. S. verb *botan*—to *boot*, to *add*, to *join*, to make up a *deficiency*; and not that of the verb *beon-utan*—to *be-out*, to *leave out*, to *except*.

To say *be-out*, *leave out*, or *except* "ever life," &c.; or, "all is game, joy," &c. perverts the intended meaning; on the other hand, to say *boot*, *add*, *join*, "ever life, game, joy, and glee," conveys the exact meaning.

Hence this etymological corollary may be drawn, that when *but* is the imper. of *botan*, it may be used for the imper. of any verb, signifying to *add*, to *join*. *Ac* and *ok* differ from the words which have been previously quoted, in nothing but, be-out, leave out, except, the spelling.

In the reign of Henry III. a translation of the Lord's Prayer was made, which is, in part, as follows:—

"Cumenan mot thy kingdom,
Thin holy will *hit* be all don,
In heaven, and in erdth also,
So sal it bin full well *ic tro*."

And in the last two lines:—

"Let us not in fonding fall
Oac fro ifele thu syld us all."

Pope Adrian, in 1160, sent, from Rome, a translation of the same prayer, in rhyme, which terminates thus—

"Ne let us fall into no founding,
Ac shield ous fro the fowle thing."

And in the famous psalter of Trinity College, written about 1130, the same prayer has a similar termination,

"*Ac* alys us fram yfele swa beo hit."

The Dano Saxon Prayer, anno 900, has "*ah* yelefe us of ifle."

And Eadfride, the eighth bishop of Lindisfarne, in his gloss on the Evangelists, about the year 700, concludes the Lord's Prayer in the following words: "and ne inlead *usith* in costunge, *ah* gefrig *usich* from ifle."

Otpidus, in his preface to the translation of the four Gospels, out of Latin into French rhyme, commences thus:

"Nu wil *ih* scriban unser heill."
"Now will *I* write our health."
(See Preface to Greenwood's Grammar.)

"Li Roi manges avec les homes,
Et la Reine avec les dames,
O grant deduit, et grant joye,
Come soloit estre à Troie."—*Wace's Brut.*

The King apart with men did eat,
The Queen, likewise, with dames discreet,
With great pleasure and great joy,
As the custom was in Troy.

Mr. Ellis, in his glossarial notes, translates *O* by *with*; but it might, with equal propriety, have been rendered by *add* or *join*, as *with* is here the imper. of the A. S. verb *withan*, to join, to add,—not the imper. of *wyrthan*, to be; and whenever *with* is used as the imper. of *withan*, it may, in conjunction with other words of the same meaning, be used interchangeably.

Having extended these remarks beyond what was at first intended, I shall now conclude in the words of Lord Coke, in his first *Institute*,—"Ad recte docendum oportet primum inquirere nomina, quia rerum cognitio à nominibus rerum dependet. Nomina si nescis perit cognitio rerum. Et nomina, si perdas, certè distinctio rerù perditur."

J. C.

[ORIGINAL REVIEW.]

THE CABINET LAWYER;

OR, A POPULAR DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF ENGLAND, &c. &c.

In a cheap and handsome Pocket Volume.

(Concluded from our last.)

From this outline it appears that the work is intended to give a comprehensive view of the present state of the English laws; and we can conscientiously declare, so far as we have examined it, that it performs all that it promises. None of our readers, however, must infer from this, that it will solve every difficulty of a legal kind which they may meet with, or make them complete lawyers. There is too much intricacy and contradiction in the laws as they now stand, to be unravelled in any single publication; and, besides, new cases are continually occurring, in reference to which even professional men must be guided in their decisions by general principles, or by precedents bearing upon the points at issue. Still we will venture to assert, that any man who shall study and digest the information that is contained in the "Cabinet Lawyer," will be furnished with a very competent knowledge of the law,—sufficient, at any rate, to make him very cautious how he engages in a law plea, and to assist him in extricating himself, should he be so unfortunate as to be involved in one by others. And no one who has had the slightest acquaintance with the misery and distress which have been entailed on families and individuals through the intrigues and villany of unprincipled lawyers, or from their own neglect of timely professional advice, will consider this a small matter. "I wish," says Lord Bacon, "that every man knew as much of the law as would enable him to keep out of it." And it is remarked by the author of the work before us, that the great mass of litigation results not more from the uncertainty of the law, than from the ignorance of the parties on those points respecting which they should have been previously instructed. The ignorant are always the dupes of impostors, whether in law, physic, or divinity. It cannot, however, be denied, that there are many persons of extensive general information, and who move in a respectable sphere of life, whose acquaintance with the laws of their country is, nevertheless, very defective. Now, to such persons, we would, in the strongest manner, recommend the Cabinet Lawyer, as a work which may, at any time, be perused with pleasure and profit. How much more honourable to themselves, and beneficial to others, is the conduct of those individuals who store their minds with useful knowledge, than is that of the vulgar herd, who are crammed and surcharged with the twaddle, and scandal, and low buffoonery of many of our weekly and monthly journals. In a sequestered neighbourhood, where, in too many instances, might constitutes right, and where official insolence meets with none of those wholesome checks which it is sure to feel in more populous districts, the value of such a work, in the hands of a few intelligent men, can hardly be estimated. It does not, like most other law books, abound in hard and uncouth terms; but is, throughout, simple and perspicuous, conveying much curious information, in a style that is perfectly intelligible to the meanest capacity.

Before concluding, we are tempted to indulge in a remark or two, suggested by what the author says respecting the brevity he has studied in every part of his publication. It will scarcely be credited, by many persons, that the substance of the voluminous laws of England could be compressed into a single duodecimo volume, however closely it might be printed. But the thing has been done, and we shall hear how he accounts for it. "It has often," he says, "been remarked, into how small a compass human knowledge might be compressed, by confining it to a simple enunciation of fact and inference: it occurred to me that this principle might be applied, with peculiar advantage, to a digest of the English laws, and it is by rigorously adhering to it, that I have been enabled to accomplish the present undertaking. My aim throughout has been to concentrate, in an aphoristic form, facts and legal points only; exhibit them in simple language under such arrangement and classification as would afford the utmost facility for turning to, and obtaining, all the information necessary to the object of research."

While we cheerfully admit that our author has completely succeeded in his object, so that his every page teems with instruction, we cannot help reflecting on the lamentable pass to which some of our magazine and newspaper scribes would be reduced, were they obliged to follow his example. Judging from the compositions of these gentlemen, one would suppose the grand secret of modern writing to be, to use as many words as possible, without a vestige of meaning; to study sound more than sense; to magnify into importance what in itself is absolutely contemptible; and to dress up the veriest truisms, and the most paltry common-place remarks, in a diffuse and gaudy phraseology. We know one writer of this school who may, not unaptly, be styled either the laughing or the crying philosopher, as the fit happens to be upon him, who can fill sheet after sheet with "nought but emptiness." For we may safely appeal to any man of common sense, who has had the courage to wade through his periodical mass of folly, to say whether he has ever derived the shadow of an idea, on any subject that is really useful, from this writer's lucubrations. He may have found pitiful sarcasm, low jesting, and downright nonsense, in rich profusion, but nothing that has had the least tendency either to inform the judgment or improve the taste. The great forte of this writer, and others of the same stamp, consists in putting down whatever enters their heads, (no matter how ridiculous) so as to fill a large quantity of paper, and to raise the laughter of little masters and misses, of superannuated noodles, and toothless tabbies, for whose tender or decayed capacities their talents seem peculiarly suited. They are ambitious, withal, to shine as wits; but, alas! genuine wit runs in too deep a channel to find a cavity in their shallow brains. If we want to find wit, we must look for it elsewhere,—in the pages of such writers as Addison, and Sterne, and Swift. For ourselves, we must say, that nothing so much excites our disgust as the miserable efforts of these writers to shine in borrowed plumes, and the fudge they resort to when their limping sentences are to be helped out, or when an edge is needed for their dull sarcasms, in dovetailing the fag-ends of odd volumes of extracts, little scraps of poetry, and Latin quotations from the list of phrases subjoined to Johnson's Miniature Dictionary.—But to return to our author, whom we find we must now dismiss with a very short notice.

From what we have already stated, our readers will readily perceive that we consider the Cabinet Lawyer to be a work of great merit, and deserving of a place in the library of every man who is desirous of obtaining useful—we had almost said, indispensible—information on legal subjects. To the mercantile and manufacturing portion of the community, in particular, we think it a most valuable adviser. We have only to add, that the third edition comprises the latest alterations in the laws, effected by the labours of Mr. Peel and others, and has, therefore, a decided superiority over its predecessors, as well as over every other work of the kind. We could have given some very curious and interesting extracts from the work; but our limits will permit only the following on the very common, but little understood phrase, "Benefit of Clergy."

"1. *The origin of the Benefit of Clergy.*—The benefit of clergy may at once be stated to have originated in the great power and influence of the priesthood, during a period of ignorance and superstition, when both the people and their rulers were disposed to treat with peculiar favour and honour the ministers of religion; and, in consequence of which, they obtained two extraordinary and exclusive privileges: 1. Places consecrated to religious duties were exempt from criminal arrests, which was the foundation of sanctuaries; 2. The persons of clergymen were exempt, in certain cases, from criminal process before the secular judge, and made amenable only to ecclesiastical censure and jurisdiction. The *first* of these immunities was much abridged by 29 Hen. VIII. and finally abolished by 21 Jac. I. c. 22. The *second*, after undergoing various mutations, descended to our own time, and was only finally abolished, as an *exclusive* privilege, by the 6 Geo. IV. c. 25.

"Originally, the benefit of clergy was confined to spiritual persons, actually admitted into holy orders, and wearing the clerical tonsure; but, in process of time, the privilege was extended to every one who could read. When education became more diffused by the discovery of printing, and other concurrent causes, reading was deemed an incompetent proof of clerkship, or being in holy orders; readers, therefore, were excluded from the *full* benefit of clergy, though not liable to the same severity of punishment, in case of delinquency, as non-readers, the totally illiterate.

"Afterwards, it was properly considered that education and learning were no extenuation of guilt, but quite the reverse; and that if the punishment of death for simple felony was too severe for those who had been liberally instructed, it was much more so for the totally unlearned. Accordingly, by the 5 Ann, c. 6, it was enacted that privilege of clergy should be granted to all who were entitled to it, without requiring them to read by way of conditional qualification.

"2. *To what persons Benefit of Clergy is allowable at this day.*—As an *exclusive* immunity, we have before stated, the benefit of clergy is now taken from the clergy themselves; and, by 6 Geo. IV. c. 25. s. 3, clerks in holy orders, being convicted of clergyable offences, are made liable to exactly the same punishment as persons not in holy orders. The only class in the community who still enjoy impunity in the perpetration of offences are PEERS OF THE REALM: and one cannot readily conceive why

an order of persons who live exposed to so few temptations to delinquency were not divested, along with the clergy, of such an invidious distinction. This curious anomaly in our statute book it may be as well to explain.

"By the 1 Edw. VI. c. 12, lords of parliament and peers of the realm are entitled to the privilege of peerage, equivalent to that of clergy (and this although they *cannot read*,) for all offences then clergyable, and also for the crimes of house-breaking, highway-robbery, horse-stealing, and robbing of churches. No subsequent law has repealed this clause in the statute of Edward; so that a peer may, at this day, rob on the highway, steal horses, break into a house, rob a church, crimes capital in a commoner, and is liable for a *first* offence to no personal punishment whatever.

"*What offences are Clergyable.*—The benefit of clergy was only admitted in petty treason and capital felonies; clergymen had never any privilege in high treason, petty larceny, and misdemeanour; they always were, as they now are, liable to be capitally punished, whipped, or transported for these offences: lying in wait for one on the highway, or ravaging a county, or burning houses, were never clergyable offences. A vast number of felonies have been deprived of clergy by acts of parliament, the object of which was to restore the law to the same rigour of capital punishment in the *first* offence that it exerted before this *privilegium clericale* was introduced. To conclude this head of inquiry, the following rules may be observed: 1. That in all felonies, whether newly created, or by common law, clergy is not allowable, unless taken away by express words of an act of parliament. 2. That where clergy is taken away from the principal, it is not, of course, taken away from the accessory, unless he also be particularly included in the words of the statute. 3. That when the benefit of clergy is taken away from the *offence*, as in murder, robbery, rape, and burglary, a principal in the second degree being present, aiding and abetting the crime, is excluded from clergy in the same manner as he that is principal in the first degree: but, 4. That where it is only taken away from the *persons committing* the offence, his aiders and abettors are not excluded.

"4. *Consequences of allowing the Privilege of Clergy.* Under this head we have only one remark to offer, which is essential to the clear understanding of the phrase, when an offence is said to be *within* or *without* the benefit of clergy. If an offence be *within* clergy, the punishment does not extend beyond fine, imprisonment, or transportation; if an offence be *without* clergy, the punishment is capital; that is, takes away life. In most clergyable offences, by recent statutes, the punishment of hard labour is included."

The Investigator.

[Comprehending Political Economy, Statistics, Jurisprudence, occasional passages from Parliamentary Speeches of a general nature, occasional Parliamentary Documents, and other speculative subjects, excluding Party Politics.]

In the 5th and 6th volumes, under the head "Investigator," we introduced a series of articles on political economy, and general politics, by which we mean not party politics. That department of our paper gave great satisfaction; and we feel somewhat at a loss to assign any good reason for having neglected to continue the series in our 7th and 8th volumes. A letter, with which we have just been favoured by a correspondent, who signs *A Student*, has recalled our attention to the subject; and his representations have determined us to revive the "Investigator."

In order that our readers may be under no apprehensions that we are about to deviate, in the slightest degree, from our pledge to abstain from party politics, we shall here repeat the editorial paragraph with which we first announced our intention to introduce a "new feature" into the *Kaleidoscope*.

"We must, however, observe, that we do not conceive ourselves at present so circumscribed in our range of subjects as we did at the period to which we have just adverted. The ministers of the present day appear now to be actuated by much more enlarged and liberal views than formerly; and the corn bill, the combination laws, the amelioration of the penal code, equalization of weights and measures, restriction on trade, and a variety of other questions, may now be canvassed with propriety apart from what is termed politics."

The following two editorial paragraphs will further apprize our readers of the nature of the articles we are about to introduce into our work.

TURKISH QUESTION.

The public will do us the favour to observe, that amidst the varying reports on the affairs of Eastern Europe, we have strictly persevered in recommending the same line of policy, and have published statements now acknowledged to be correct, evincing the adoption of that policy. We have said that England has no cause of jealousy against France, and Europe nothing to fear from Russia; and had Prussia and Austria been faithful and firm in recommending submission to the Porte—had not those two powers, on the contrary, insinuated suspicions respecting the sincerity with which the triple alliance was formed—we have no doubt that a pacification would have taken place long ago. We now, however, learn from some of the best of our foreign correspondents, and we believe the report, that Austria and Prussia have, of late, very much altered their tone. The separate war *about to be declared by Russia against the Porte*, and, on the other hand, the fixed determination of France and England to obtain the object of the treaty of London, have convinced them that concession on the part of the Turks is the only way to preserve, or rather to restore, tranquillity in the East of Europe. Some accounts which have lately reached us from Berlin, induce us to think that the efforts of the Prussian, as well as Austrian, Government, are now *seriously* directed towards bringing the Turks to a sense of their real situation. They would have acted more wisely, as well as more honestly, if they had adopted this course long ago. We learn from the same source, that Baron Miltitz, the Prussian Envoy, has been recalled, though the French papers speak of Kanitz as if he was sent on a mere special mission, and not as a substitute for the other. This may be considered as a confirmation of the opinion of our correspondents as to the altered disposition of Prussia.—*Times.*

APPROACHING EXPIRY OF THE LEASE OF INDIA.

Amongst other crises of more or less national importance, the approach and development of which are now expeditiously, though almost insensibly, advancing upon us, is that which, within five short years, will be produced by the expiration of the charter granted to the East India Company in the year 1813. This bargain, let it be well understood, was stipulated to endure for twenty years, and no longer: in the year 1833, the legislative power of the state will have a perfect and acknowledged right to renew the contract, or to modify it as may be best for the nation; or, if the good of the country and the public voice shall so demand of the Government and Parliament, it will be lawful, wise, and honest, to terminate for ever the dominion of the "merchants trading to the Indies." If such a spectacle as that of the Company and its leasehold empire were now for the first time presented to us, we apprehend there are few among the reflecting classes of our countrymen who would believe that they saw aright. No Englishman of this age could believe that a free people would delegate to a trading corporation powers which, in their extent, cannot be measured by any standard known to the constitution of a limited monarchy, and, in their exercise, must have recourse to principles which every British subject professes to abhor. The Company's dominion is one which does not confine the claims of arbitrary authority to its relations with Hindoos and Mahometans. Englishmen once landed on the peninsula of India are practically, if the present rules of the local Government be adhered to, as much slaves as their copper-coloured neighbours. The press, if it utters a sound not strictly musical to the ear of a Governor-General in Council, though in language not intelligible by the native population, is extinguished, and its conductors ruined. A judge upon the bench, who, in the administration of justice, dares to imagine that at some future day the Parliament of England may think fit to refuse another lease of India to its existing tenants, is haughtily dismissed from his office; and Englishmen residing in India are deprived of all right of appeal to their Sovereign, if a power, more prompt and arbitrary than that known here as the Un-English and odious alien bill, be employed as an engine of their forcible expulsion from a country which is nominally under the Crown of George IV. We think it impossible to read, ever so cursorily, the following catalogue of personal and political disabilities experienced by Englishmen who strive to prosecute the fairest objects of active and industrious life within the vast region ruled over by the Company of Leadenhall-street, without asking for whom and for what it is that such enormous and offensive latitude should be given to one party, and such cruel restraints and privations fastened upon the other, that other being the community of British subjects. After affirming, and truly, that the "undoubted sovereignty" of India is vested by Act of Parliament in the Crown, and that the country is the property of the State, the author enumerates, with great force and clearness, the humiliation, as well as substantial *penalties*, to which all Englishmen, without exception, save those in authority civil or military, are there subjected.—*Times.*

NATIONAL REPOSITORY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

It is with unmingled satisfaction we inform our readers, that a project so patriotic in its nature, and likely to be so beneficial in its results, will probably soon be in full operation. We cannot better explain the objects of this institution, than by extracting from a recent circular the resolution adopted at a meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen forming the Committee of Management in December last. "Resolved,—That from the communications received by, and statements submitted to, this Committee, they are of opinion, that it has long been a desideratum amongst our most intelligent merchants and manufacturers, that an annual exhibition of specimens of new and improved productions of our artisans and manufacturers, conducted on a scale that should command the attention of the British public resident in, and annually visiting, the metropolis, would be highly conducive to the interest of the foreign commerce, as well as the internal trade of the United Kingdom; and, in the opinion of this Committee, such exhibition will not only prove a powerful stimulus in promoting the further improvement of our already successful manufactures, but will also bring into notice the latent talents of many skilful artisans and small manufacturers, now labouring in obscurity, and sacrificing their inventions, valuable alike to the country and to themselves, for want of such an opportunity of introducing them to the British public." It is gratifying to reflect, that among the warmest supporters of this patriotic scheme, are to be found several young noblemen and gentlemen of the first rank. Such conduct does no less credit to their hearts than to their heads, for its effects will be to better the condition and prospects of artisans, whilst it promotes a kindly feeling between them and the aristocracy. We learn from the *Trades' Free Press*, which paper has been selected by the Committee of Management as the most proper medium of communication with the working classes, that the first step resolved upon is, to send circulars to all the secretaries of Mechanics' Institutions throughout the country, requesting them to transmit to the Repository their opinion of such articles as they deem worthy of public notice; and signifying that articles so recommended will have a prior claim to the attention of the establishment. From the same source we learn, that every thing in the shape of patronage is to be rigidly excluded, and every article to stand entirely upon its own merits. We hope this resolution will be strictly adhered to, and that the patriotic intentions of those who have originated and promoted this truly national measure may be carried into full effect.

Poetry.

PRIMROSES.

Hail! lovers of the winding stream,
Sequestered vale and hedge-row green;
Hail! chosen of delightful spring,
That halcyon promise smiling bring,
Of gentle airs and azure skies,
And countless radiant witcheries:
Welcome to Flora's budding bowers,
Ye heralds of enchanting hours,
When winter shall have passed away,
And soft the southern breezes play,
Where late the storm, with giant stride,
Careering, spread destruction wide.

Ye wooers of the sheltered nook,
Of mossy bank and babbling brook;
All hail! and may no envious storm
Your witching loveliness deform;
No chilling frost or blighting hail,
In evil hour, your haunts assail;
No rude ungenial breezes blow,
And prostrate lay your beauties low.
Welcome! from viewless regions borne,
To whisper sweet of spring's return,
And usher in the season bland
That emulates Elysian land,
In all of pure, or bright, or rare,
Imagination pictures there.

Hail! chosen of simplicity,
And though forbid of destiny
To shine 'mid prouder troops of flowers,
The boast of summer's gorgeous bowers;
Though yours to garland but the reed,
The shepherd's oaten pipe decreed;
And high-born beauty own you not,
By all, save village maid, forgot;
Yours, yours the mystery refined,
The spell omnipotent of *mind;*
For, linked with your loved presence dear,
Come dreams of all most pure and fair;
Sweet childhood's recollected joys,
Hope, happiness, whate'er we prize;
The sylvan grove, the rustic seat,
The sunny bank, the calm retreat;
The shade of by-gone years, when all
Was bright as Eden ere the Fall.

Loved monitors of fadeless bloom,
And of that happier world to come,
While showing Nature's heavenly face
Beaming with renovated grace!
Fair offspring of a season bright
As when from chaos broke the light!
Be yours, still yours, beyond the scope
Of Time's receding horoscope;
Be yours to lead the sorrowing breast
To contemplate its final rest;
And whisper, as of death the prey,
Seemed late the briar that skirts the way,
Now clothed with bloom and foliage fair;
So, bursting from its prison here,
The spirit to its God shall soar,
The sport of change and death no more!

Liverpool. G.

No. XIV.

SPECIMENS OF THE ELDER POETS.

BY PERCIVAL MELBOURNE.

RICHARD LOVELACE.

This accomplished and elegant poet was descended from an ancient family in Kent, in which county he was born about the year 1618. He was educated at the Charter-house, and became a gentleman commoner of Gloucester-hall, Oxford, in the year 1634; and was created M. A. two years afterwards; at which time, says Anthony Wood, "he was accounted the most amiable and beautiful person that eye ever beheld; a person also of innate modesty, virtue, and courtly deportment, which made him then, but especially after, when he retired to the great city, much admired and adored by the female sex." Upon retiring from the University he became a soldier, serving first in the capacity of an ensign, and afterwards a captain; but at the pacification of Berwick he retired, and went to reside upon his estate. Upon presenting a petition from the county of Kent, in April, 1642, to the House of Commons, that honourable body imprisoned him in the Gate-house, Westminster; and during his confinement there he wrote the greater part of his poems, which were printed in 1649, under the title of "Lucasta." He obtained his release upon giving bail not to leave the precincts of London without permission; and during this restriction he expended the whole of his estate in the Royal cause. Immediately upon his liberation, he, in 1646, for the service of the French King, formed a regiment, of which he was colonel, and was severely wounded at Dunkirk. In 1648 he returned to England, and was again committed to Peters-house, in London, where he remained a prisoner until the death of the King, when he was liberated. He died in extreme poverty, at a mean lodging in Gunpowder-alley, near Shoe-lane, in 1658; and was buried in the west end of St. Bride's Church. Besides the poems before alluded to, he wrote two plays, "The Scholar," a comedy, and "The Soldier," a tragedy.

The poems of Lovelace are remarkable for their smoothness and elegance; but they are rather deficient in simplicity; nevertheless, they are every way worthy of being admitted into the collections of English poetry.

TO ALTHEA, FROM PRISON.

When love with unconfined wings
Hovers within my gates,
And my divine Althea brings
To whisper at my grates;
When I lye tangled in her haire,
And fetter'd with her eye,
The birds that wanton in the aire
Know no such libertye.

When flowing cups run swiftly round
With no allaying Thames,
Our carelesse heads with roses crown'd,
Our hearts with loyal flames;
When thirsty griefe in wine we steep,
When healths and draughts go free,
Fishes that tipple in the deepe,
Know no such libertie.

When, linnet-like, confined I
With shriller note shall sing
The mercye, sweetness, majestye,
And glories of my king;
When I shall voyce aloud how good
He is, how great should be,
Th' enlarged windes, that curle the flood,
Know no such libertie.

Stone walls doe not a prison make,
Nor iron barres a cage;
Mindes, innocent, and quiet, take
That for an hermitage:
If I have freedom in my love,
And in my soule am free;
Angels alone, that soare above,
Enjoy such libertie.

THE ROSE.

Sweet, serene, sky-like flower,
Haste to adorn her bower:
From thy long cloudy bed
Shoot forth thy damask head.

Vermilion ball that's given
From lip to lip in heaven;
Love's couch's coverlid;
Haste, haste, to make her bed.

See! rosy is her bower,
Her floor is all thy flower;
Her bed a rosy nest,
By a bed of roses prest.

TO LUCASTA, ON GOING TO THE WARS.

Tell me not, sweete, I am unkinde,
That from the nunnerie
Of thy chaste breast and quiet minde,
To warre and armes I flie.

True, a new mistresse now I chase,
The first foe in the field;
And with a stronger faith imbrace
A sword, a horse, a shield.

Yet this inconstancy is such,
As you too shall adore;
I could not love thee, deare, so much,
Lov'd I not honour more.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In the absence of any thing more important in relation to poor chimney-sweepers, the annexed may serve to keep alive the subject in the breast of every mother: if however, you deem it undeserving admission into the columns of your paper, you are welcome to suppress it.

Your constant reader, HUMANITAS.

Mr. Montgomery, in a beautiful poem, relates the adventures of the child of a person of respectability, which was stolen from its parents when not four years old, and sold by gipsies to a chimney-sweeper for five guineas: the boy was incidentally called to sweep the chimney of his father's house, a dwelling by him long forgotten.—His discovery is thus pathetically related:

Now from the chimney top did Edwin peep,
And, midst the howling tempest shouted, "Sweep!"
As the pale moon burst through a parting cloud,
Awhile the wind was hushed, again he shouted loud;
A fearful tremor shook his mother's frame,
And all the powers of reasoning overcame;
She seized her husband's arm, and with a grasp
Strong and convulsive, seemed for breath to gasp;
"Hark, hark," she cried: the wind appeared to sleep,
Again poor Edwin shouted, "Sweep! sweep! sweep!"
"My child! my child!" she cried, with transports wild,
"O Heaven! it is, it is, my child, my child!!!"

HOME-BREWED BEER AND HOME-BREWED LITERATURE.

ADDRESSED TO CERTAIN PUFFING SCRIBBLERS WHO ARE ALWAYS BOASTING OF THE ORIGINALITY OF THEIR COMPOSITIONS.

"My beer is all home-brewed," quoth Puff,
"Ay," said another, "like enough;
"Do mix it with some better stingo,
"Or I will take no more, by Jingo."
Thus puffers of the scribbling train,
Illit'rate, spiteful, pert, and vain,
Deluge us with their weak stale wash,
Till all are nauseated with the trash.

A PRINTER'S IMP.

THE DECLARATION.—BY I. NEALE.

My heart is gone, I can't tell how,
But pure's the flame I feel;
To richer girls let others bow,
To Mary Ann—I Neale.

This *jeu de mot* brings to our recollection the following, which appeared originally in the *Liverpool Mercury* of July 21, 1815, from which it was copied very generally through the country.

IMPROMPTU

On Miss O'Neill's performance of Mrs. Haller, in the Stranger, at the Liverpool Theatre.

If thy soul is not callous to pity divine,
If thy heart for love's sorrows can feel,
An offering here tender at nature's chaste shrine,
This is nature's own daughter—O, KNEEL!

Liverpool. O.

At Portland (Maine,) Mr. John *Cram*, to Miss Mobitable *Millions*.

A gormandizing tale I tell,
Nor is my tale a sham;
For *Millions* at one altar fell
To sate a single *Cram*.

Miscellanies.

SAVAGE LIFE.

The following sketch of savage life, with more than its usual horrors, desolation, and abandonment, will not be read without some degree of interest. The island where what is described below occurred is North Rona, one of the most remote and inaccessible of the Hebrides, and the sketch is from Dr. Maculloch's Description of the Western Islands of Scotland.

"It is now inhabited by one family only, consisting of six individuals, of which the female patriarch has been forty years on the island. The occupant of the farm is a cottar, cultivating it and tending fifty sheep for his employer, to whom he is bound for eight years; an unnecessary precaution, since the nine chains of the Styx could afford no greater security than the sea which surrounds him, as he is not allowed to keep a boat. During a residence now of seven years, he had, with the exception of a visit from the boat of the Fortunii, seen no face but that of his employer and his own family. Twice in the year, that part of the crop which is not consumed on the farm, together with the produce of the sheep, and the feathers obtained from the sea-fowl, which he is bound to procure, are taken away by the boat from Lewis, and thus his communication with the external world is maintained. On the appearance of our boat, the women and children were seen running away to the cliffs to hide themselves, loaded with the very little moveable property they possessed, while the man and his son were employed in driving away the sheep. We might have imagined ourselves landing on an island in the Pacific Ocean. A few words of Gaelic soon recalled the latter; but it was some time before the females came from their retreat, very unlike in look to the inhabitants of a civilized world. In addition to the grain and potatoes required for the use of his family, the man is allowed one cow, and receives for wages the value of £2 sterling annually in the form of clothes. With this the family, consisting of six individuals, must contrive to clothe themselves; how they are clothed it is scarcely necessary to say: covered they are not, nor did there appear to be a blanket in the house; the only substitute for a bed being an excavation in the wall, strewed, as it seemed, with ashes and straw. Such is the violence of the wind in this region, that not even the solid mass of a highland hut can resist it. The house is therefore excavated in the earth, the wall required for the support of the roof scarcely rising two feet above the surface. The entrance to this subterranean retreat is through a long, dark, narrow, and tortuous passage, like the gallery of a mine, commencing by an aperture not three feet high, and very difficult to find. With little trouble it might be effectually concealed; nor, were the fire suppressed, could the existence of a house be suspected, the whole having the appearance of a collection of turf-stacks and dung-hills. Although our conference had lasted some time, none of the party discovered that it was held on the top of the house. The interior strongly resembles that of a Kamschatkan hut; receiving no other light than that from the smoke hole, being covered with ashes, and festooned with strings of dried fish, filled with smoke, and having scarcely an article of furniture. Such is life in North Rona: and though the women and children were half naked, the mother old, and the wife deaf, they appeared to be contented, well fed, and little concerned about what the rest of the world were doing. The only desire that could be discovered, after much inquiry, was that of getting his two younger children christened, and for this purpose he had intended to visit Lewis when his period of residence was expired. Yet I shall not be surprised if, after the accomplishment of his only wish, he should again long for his now habitual home; and expect that some future visitor will, twenty years hence, find Kenneth M'Cagie wearing out his life in the subterranean retreat of his better days."

Natural History.

ANECDOTES OF THE SWALLOW TRIBE.

The following curious anecdotes are gleaned from Mr. Gavin Douglas's communications to the *Philosophical Magazine*. This diligent observer of nature having paid particular attention to the habits of the swallows, among many interesting facts respecting them records the following:

When a situation has been once fixed for a new nest, before a particle of building material is laid, every bearing of the intended site is minutely examined by a few of the sages, during which a great deal of conversation and reasoning goes on; plans are proposed, and one ultimately fixed upon, before proceeding to the work. Matters being thus far adjusted, a number collect, sometimes above a dozen, and form themselves into divisions, for the distribution of labour, before commencing operations; the number assembled is always in proportion to the extent of work and number of nests to be carried on at the same time. There are often from two to five nests in a progressive state of forwardness, all carrying forward at the same time by the same associated band of operators.

When a place for mortar-making has been selected, the whole band commence operations by gathering a beakful of chopped straw or hay, generally taken from dry horse-droppings, either about the field or from the high road; with this they repair to the place appointed, and commence mortar-making, by mixing this with clayey soil, rendered additionally unctuous by their working it with their beaks; and all, as ready, fly off with their load, and begin building. When the foundation has attained the size of a small walnut, one experienced builder remains stationary, a proportionate number at the mortar hole, and a division of straw-gatherers and carriers carry on the work till the weight and softness of the new-made materials endanger the falling of the whole. Then, this nest is left off, and time, in proportion to the state of the weather, is given for it to harden firm and dry, and the whole band goes to the next; and after carrying it a similar length, leaves it in the same manner, for the same purpose, and goes to the third, the fourth, a fifth, and again returns in rotation to the first, and so going repeatedly over the whole, till the labour is completely accomplished. During the whole of these operations, the grand master-builder, who is sometimes relieved by turns, shows his skill and experience in the art of building, by proportioning the radius of the nest, the acuteness or obliquity of the angles, in strict proportion to the distance and bearing of the abutments, and thickening the wall proportionately to the tenacity of the materials, every morsel of which he carefully examines before it is laid on.

A nest, built in the west corner of a back room window, facing the north, was so much softened by rain beating in that direction, from the severity of a violent storm from the north-east, as to render it unfit to support the weight of a superincumbent load of five well-grown young swallows: during the storm, the nest fell into the corner below, leaving the young brood exposed to all the inclemency of the blast. To save the poor things from untimely death, a covering was thrown over them till the severity of the storm abated. This had no sooner subsided than the sages assembled, fluttering round the window, and hovering over the temporary covering of the fallen nest, which was removed as soon as this careful anxiety was discovered, and the utmost joy evinced by the group on finding the young ones alive and unhurt. After feeding them, the members of this assembled community arranged themselves in working order; each division, taking its appropriate station, fell to instant labour, and before nightfall they had jointly completed an arched canopy over the young, and securely covered them against a succeeding blast.

The same writer records the following extraordinary instance of *revenge*. A sparrow had taken early possession of a swallow's nest, and had laid some eggs previously to the swallow's appearing to claim her castle. The sparrow firmly seated, and thus attached to the sheltering shade of its approaching brood, resisted the claim of the swallow: a sharp skirmish ensued, in which the swallow was joined by its mate, and, during the conflict, by several of their comrades. The sparrow, however, determinedly resisted, and successfully defended herself against the joint and repeated efforts of the assembled swallows, to dislodge her. Finding themselves completely foiled in their endeavours to regain possession, they, after some consultation, had recourse to an expedient of a most extraordinary nature and singularly revengeful, and one which showed that it proceeded from a deliberate determination of the whole group that nothing short of the death of the intruder could satisfy them, or atone for this usurpation of a property unquestionably the legitimate right of its original constructor. The swallows, for a time, departed, leaving the sparrow apparently in the full enjoyment of her conquest. This prospect of repose, however, was only delusive; for the swallows returned with accumulated numbers, each bearing a beak full of building materials; and without any further attempt to disturb or beat out the sparrow, they instantly set to work and *built up the entrance into the nest*, inclosing the sparrow within the clay tenement, and leaving her to perish in the garrison she had defended.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.

[*From the Liverpool Courier.*]

Barometer at noon.		Extreme during Night.		Thermometer 8 morning		Extreme heat during Day.		State of the Wind at noon.	Remarks at noon.
April									
16	29 48	46	0	50	0	60	0	S.S.W.	Fair.
17	29 37	44	0	48	0	55	0	S.S.E.	Cloudy.
18	29 47	43	0	47	0	53	0	N.N.E.	Fair.
19	29 69	44	0	50	0	54	0	N.N.E.	Cloudy.
20	29 90	44	0	50	0	53	0	E.N.E.	Cloudy.
21	29 76	41	0	43	0	47	0	E.	Rain.
22	29 53	38	0	41	0	46	0	N.N.W.	Rain.

16th, Eight, p.m. heavy rain.
17th, Eight, p.m. heavy rain.
18th, Heavy rain during night.
19th, Five, p.m. rain.
21st, Continual rain throughout the day.
22d, Heavy rain during night.

The Beauties of Chess.

"*Ludimus effigiem belli.*"—VIDA.

SOLUTION TO STUDY CLXXVIII.

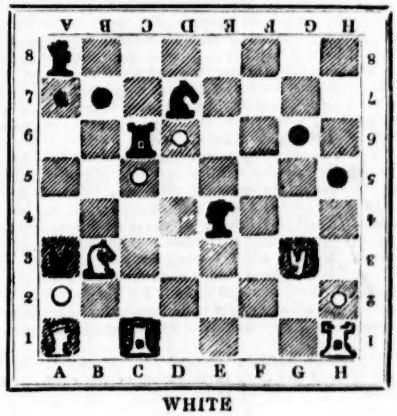
WHITE.	BLACK.
1 Castle ... ..H—8X	1 King .....G—6
2 Castle .....G—8X	2 King .....H—5
3 Castle .....G—5X	3 King .....G—5
4 Pawn .....B—6	4 Pawn .....G—3
5 Pawn .....B—7	5 Pawn .....G—2
6 Pawn .....B—8	6 Pawn .....G—1
becomes a queen	becomes a queen.

7 Queen .....G—8X, wins the queen, &c.

White to move and win.

SITUATION FOR STUDY CLXXIX.

Black.



WHITE

The Philanthropist.

[*From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.*]

GREGOIRE'S INQUIRY

INTO THE INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL FACULTIES OF NEGROES.

Injustice of Slavery. The word Negro considered. Ought all Blacks to be included under this term? Difference of opinion concerning their origin. Unity of the primitive type of the human race.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—As the subject of the Colonization Society of Cincinnati has elicited much inquiry among a great proportion of your readers, I have sent the following extracts with the hope that you will give them a place in your literary and scientific paper. They are made from a work entitled "An Inquiry concerning the Intellectual and Moral Faculties and Literature of Negroes; followed by an account of the life and works of fifteen Negroes and Mulattoes, distinguished in Science, Literature, and the Arts; by H. Gregoire, formerly Bishop of Blois, Member of the Conservative Senate, of the National Institute, and of the Royal Society of Gortinguen, &c.; translated by D. B. Warden, Secretary to the American Legation at Paris: printed at Brooklyn, New York, 1810."

After dedicating his work "to all the men who have had the courage to plead the cause of the Blacks and Mulattoes, whether by the publication of their works, or by discussion in national assemblies," of whom he names of Frenchmen, Adanson, Benezet, D'Estaing, Lafayette, and six and thirty others; of Englishmen, Beattie, Baxter, Mrs. Barbauld, Clarkson, Cowper, Fothergill, the two Foxes, Pitt, Wesley, Whitfield, and seventy-six others; of Americans, Franklin, Madison, Rush, and many others too well known to be named; of Negroes and Mulattoes, a long list, among whom was Hannibal, who was a Lieutenant-General and Director of Artillery under Czar Peter the First; besides Germans, Danes, Swedes, Hollanders, Italians, &c.;—and after stating that Avendano, of the Spaniards, had taken the trouble to prove that the Negro belongs to the great family of the human race, and that, consequently, he ought so to fulfil all the duties, and exercise all the rights, of this family,—he concludes this part of his work with the following warm and impressive sentiments:

"Of philanthropic writers, a great number are now no more. On their tombs I present my homage; and I offer the same tribute to individuals still living, who, not having abandoned their principles, pursue, with constancy, their noble enterprise, each in the sphere in which Providence has placed him.

"Philanthropists! no individual can, with impunity, be just and benevolent. At the birth of time, war commenced between virtue and vice, and will not cease but with them. Devoured with the desire to do injury, the wicked are always armed against him who dares to reveal their crimes, and prevent them from tormenting the human race. Against their guilty attempts let us oppose a wall of brass, but let us avenge ourselves by benefits. Let us be active. Life, which is so long for the commission of evil actions, is short for the performance of virtue. The earth steals from under our steps, and we go to quit this terrestrial scene. The corruption of our times carries towards posterity all the elements of slavery and crimes. Nevertheless, when we repose in the tomb, some honest men, escaping the contagion, will become the representatives of Providence. Let us leave to them the honourable task of defending liberty and misfortune. From the bosom of eternity we applaud their efforts; and they shall, doubtless, be blessed by the common Father of us all, who, in men, whatever be their colour, acknowledges his work, and loves them as his children.

"I well recollect," says the translator, "to have heard the celebrated Professor Millar, of the University of Glasgow, observe in his course of civil law, 'that the mind revolts at the idea of a serious discussion on the subject of slavery. Every individual, whatever be his country or complexion, is entitled to freedom. The happiness of the poor man is of as much importance as that of the rich. No man has a right to reduce another to the condition of the brute. No individual can sell his liberty. The bargain is unequal, and ought to be broken. Negro slavery is contrary to the sentiments of humanity and the principles of justice.'

"As this production," continues the translator, "is the result of long and deep investigation of the subject, and composed by a man of great erudition and rare virtues, well known in the religious, political, and learned societies of different countries, it must powerfully contribute to hasten, in all countries, the abolition of this unjust and inhuman traffic.

"May the day," says the translator, in the conclusion of his preface, "soon arrive, when the defenders of justice in every country, shall have a right, like the eloquent Curran, to exclaim, 'I speak in the spirit of our laws, which makes liberty commensurate with, and inseparable from, our soil; which proclaims even to the stranger and the sojourner, the moment he sets his foot upon our native earth, that the ground on which he treads is holy, and consecrated by the genius of *universal emancipation!* No matter in what language his doom may have been pronounced; no matter what complexion incompatible with freedom, an Indian or an African sun may have burned upon him; no matter in what disastrous battle his liberty may have been cloven down; no matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted on the altar of slavery; the first moment he touches our sacred soil, the altar and the god sink together in the dust; his soul walks abroad in her own majesty; his body swells beyond the measure of his chains, that burst from around him, and he stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, by the irresistible genius of *universal emancipation.*

"Under the name of Ethiopian, the Greeks comprehended all men of a black colour. They are so named by Pliny, the elder, and Terence. But Rome, having more immediate relations with Africa than Greece, insensibly introduced the custom of designating the Blacks by the name of Africans.

"The denomination of African prevails; but the use of these two names is equally improper; seeing, on the one hand, that Ethiopia, the inhabitants of which are not of the deepest black colour, is but a region of Africa; and, on the other, that there are Asiatic Blacks. Herodotus names them Ethiopians with long hair, to distinguish them from those of Africa whose hair is frizzled; because it was believed, formerly, that the latter belonged exclusively to Africa, and that the Blacks with long hair were only found on the continent of Asia. But we find by the narratives of travellers, that on the African continent, as well as at Madagascar, there are also Negroes with long hair. On the other hand, the natives of the Isle of Andaman, in the Gulph of Bengal, are Blacks with frizzled hair: in different parts of India, the inhabitants of the mountains have almost the same colour, form, and species of hair. These considerations give support to the opinion that this race formerly bore sway over almost all Asia.

"The Black colour forming the most marked character which separates from the whites a portion of the human race, less attention has been paid to that difference of conformation which establishes varieties among the Blacks themselves. Camper alludes to this, when he says that Rubens, Sebastinen, Ricci, and Vander-Tempel, in painting the Magi, represented Blacks, and not Negroes.

"Blumenbach has observed in the crania of mummies that which characterizes the Negro race. Norden, Niehbur, Cassas, Volney, and Olivier, by inspection of the sphinxes, discover that the figure is Ethiopian; from which Volney concludes, that to the black race, now slaves, we are indebted for the arts and sciences, and even for speech.

"Gregory, in his Historical and Moral Essays, refers us to remote ages, to show, in like manner, that the Negroes are our masters in science. For the Egyptians, among whom Pythagoras and other Greeks travelled to learn philosophy, were, in the opinion of many writers, no other than Negroes, whose native features were changed and modified by the successive mixture of Greeks, Romans, and Saracens. If it be proved that the sciences passed from India to Egypt, is it less true that to arrive in Europe they crossed the latter country?

"Those who have wished to disinherit Negroes have called in anatomy to their aid; and the difference of colour gave birth to their first observations. Meekel, the elder, thinks that the colour of Negroes is owing to the deep colour of the brain; but Walter, Bonn, Somering, Dr. Gall, and other great anatomists, have found the colour of the brain of Negroes to be the same as that of the Whites. Barrere and Winslow believe that the bile of Negroes is of a deeper colour than that of Europeans; but Somering discovered it to be of a yellowish green.

"The learned professor of Goettingen remarks, that in Guinea, not only men, but dogs, birds, and particularly the gallinaceous tribes, are black; whilst, near the frozen seas, bears and other animals are all white. In general, the black colour is found between the tropics; and its progressive shades follow the latitude among those who, very long ago established in a country, have neither been transplanted into other climates, nor crossed by other races.

"Among slaves who, in domestic service, are accustomed to a milder treatment and better nourishment, not only their features and physiognomy have undergone a visible change, but their moral habits are also improved. Besides the uncontested fact that there are Albinos, Somering proves, by various observations, that Whites have assumed a black and yellow hue; and that Negroes have whitened, or become of a pale colour, in consequence of disease. Nevertheless, Hunter affirms, that when the race of an animal whitens, it is a proof of degeneration. But does it follow, that, in the human species, the white variety has degenerated? or is it necessary to say with Dr. Rush, that the colour of the Negroes is the result of a disease become hereditary.

"'All the difference among nations,' says Camper, 'consists in a line drawn from the conduits of the ears to the base of the nose, and another right line which touches the eminence of the coronal bone above the nose, and extends to the most prominent part of the jawbone; it being supposed that the head is viewed in profile. It is the angle formed by these two lines which constitutes not only the difference between nations, but that of different animals. Thus the head of an African Negro, as well as that of the Calmuck, makes an angle of seventy degrees; and that of the European, one of eighty. This difference of ten degrees forms the beauty of European heads, because it is an angle of one hundred degrees which constitutes the great perfection of antique heads.'

"Admitting that each people has a distinct character, which is re-produced until it is altered or effaced by eventual mixture, yet who can fix the lapse of time necessary to destroy the influence of those diversities hereditarily transmitted, and which are the effect of climate, of education, of dietetic regimen, or of habit? Blumenbach believes that the Europeans degenerate by a long residence in the two Indies, or in Africa. Somering dares not decide whether the primitive race of man, which once inhabited some corner of the earth, be perfected in Europe. Whether it be adulterated in Nigritia, seeing that, in point of force and activity, the conformation of Negroes, with respect to their climate, is as complete, and perhaps more so, than that of Europeans. It is not denied, that Negroes have great corporeal strength; and as to beauty, whence does it result? Is white, as a colour, to enter exclusively into that regularity of features which constitutes beauty? We know that different black tribes, to present the devil in the most unfavourable colour, paint him white.

"Bosman boasts of the beauty of Negresses in India: Ledyard and Lucus that of the Negroes of Jaloff; Lobo that of the Negroes of Abyssinia. Those of Senegal, says Adanson, are the finest men of Nigritia: their shape is without defect; and there are no maimed among them. Cosigny saw at Goree Negresses of great beauty; of imposing form, with Roman features. Ligon speaks of a Negress, of the Isle of St. Jago, who possessed such a degree of beauty and majesty, that he had never seen her equal. Robert Chasle applies this eulogium to the Negresses and Mulattoes of all the isles of Cape Vert.

"After such testimonies, Jedediah Morse will, doubtless, find some difficulty in explaining that character of superiority which he sees impriated on the face of the White.

"Those systems which suppose an essential difference between Negroes and white men have been adopted,—1st, by those who, by every means, seek to materialize man, and to rob him of the dearest hopes of his heart; 2dly, by others, who, in the primitive diversity of the human race, seek for an argument against the narration of Moses; 3dly, by men, who, interested in colonial culture, seek, in the supposed want of the moral faculties of the Negro, another reason for treating him, with impunity, like a beast of burden.

"I have had the pleasure of conversing with Bonn, of Amsterdam, who has the finest collection known of human skins; with Blumenbach, who has the richest of human skulls; with Gall, Meniers, Osiander, Cuvier, and Lacepede—all, with the exception of one who did not dare decide, like Buffon, Camper, Stanhope, Smith, Zimmerman, and Somering, admit, in the human race, the unity of the primitive type.

"Blumenbach says that, between the head of the wild boar and that of the domestic hog, which are, confessedly, of the same race, there is more difference than between the head of a Negro and that of a white man. Negroes being of the same nature as the Whites, have the same rights as they to exercise; the same duties to fulfil. These rights and these duties are antecedent to moral development. This exercise is, doubtless, improved or deteriorated, according to the qualities of individuals. But is the enjoyment of social advantages to be graduated by a comparative scale of virtues and talents, on which many of the Whites themselves would not find a place?"

(To be continued.)

In giving publicity to the subjoined antiquarian research, which will be perused with much interest by our Liverpool readers, we take this opportunity to thank Mr. Field for the communication, and to assure him, and the other members of the Literary and Philosophical Society, that it will afford us much pleasure to be enabled to convey, in a similar manner, to the public any paper or essay which may be read before that respectable body. The columns of the *Kaleidoscope*, especially, are at their entire service; and we can assure them, that that work has a very considerable and a most respectable circulation in Great Britain, Ireland, and abroad.

An engraving of the Corporation Seal, in Mr. Kaye's "Stranger in Liverpool," is referred to in Mr. Field's dissertation; and we thought it would enhance the interest of the essay, if that engraving accompanied it: we therefore applied to Mr. Kaye for the temporary loan of the vignette, with which that gentleman most readily and politely accommodated us.—We believe it to be a very accurate copy of the original, although it does not convey any exalted idea of the state of the fine arts at the time when the seal was executed.

The history of the forgery of the charter, said to have been granted to Liverpool by Henry II. will amuse, rather than surprise, those who personally knew the late Mr. James Williamson.

ON THE COMMON SEAL OF THE BOROUGH OF LIVERPOOL AND THE PRETENDED CHARTER OF KING HENRY THE SECOND.—BY BARRON FIELD, ESQ. BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

(Read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, Friday, April 11th, 1836.)

The silver common seal of the borough of Liverpool, of which a very faithful engraving is given in Gregson's Fragments of the History of Lancashire, and in the Stranger in Liverpool, is an unquestionable antiquity; and, I have no doubt, was originally made in the reign of King John, who granted to the Corporation the first genuine charter which they possess. I do not think that the seal was given by King John to the Corporation, as is commonly supposed, but that the Corporation, as is the custom in such cases, procured it to be made themselves; for in King John's charter, which was written at Winchester, the word Liverpool is spelt "Liverpull," and on the seal it is plainly inscribed "Leverpl." I think it probable that this was the origin of that alteration, which did not become general till long afterwards, of the name of the town from Lyrpul, or Litherpole, to Liverpool, or Leverpool, in conformity with the arms, then perhaps first assumed, of the heraldic bird called the lever, which appears, by the plate in the "Academy of Armory" of Randle Holme, to be a spoonbill, though he calls it a shoveller. Be this as it may, this deputy king at arms for Chester and Lancaster expressly says, that argent a lever azure is the coat of the town of Leverpoole; and therefore we must make allowance for the little resemblance to a water-fowl, which the figure on the seal of King John, cut in very early times, bears. For the town is long afterwards called Lyrpool, by Leland in 1558, and by Camden in 1607, and, as these writers say, by the common people; and its name in Welsh is Lirpwl to this day. I am informed, however, that Lir is as common a contraction of Liver as it is of Lither. At first, I conceive that whenever the town was called by the common people Lyverpool, it was not from any respect to the lever, but in corruption of Lytherpool, as it is named by Camden; that is to say, the pool of Litherland, a neighbouring manor or township. This father of British topography adds, that it is in Saxon *Liferpole*. Now *lifer*, in Saxon, means the entrail called the liver; and I know of no authority, except that of Troughton's History of Liverpool, for explaining Litherpool to mean the lower pool, as it was lately called by a writer in the *Liverpool Courier*. The word *low* comes from the Danish *lau*. I am, therefore, inclined to think that both Litherland and Litherpool were sometimes called Liverland and Liverpool. We do not find the word spelt Leverpool by historians and popular writers, till by Sir E. Moore in 1667, Blome in 1673, Brokesby and Dr. Stukeley in 1725, and Derrick in 1760. Dr. Enfield is mistaken in calling Randle Holme's Notes in the British Museum (Holme spells it Leverpool, after his heraldic lever) a MS. of the time of Queen Elizabeth. Holme did not live till the time of Charles II.; and published his Academy of Armory in 1688; and as for the original patent of King John, and the exemplification of it in the 13th of Henry III., which the Doctor says writes "Leverpoole," the Town Clerk politely informs me that all the early charters of King John, Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., and Philip and Mary, with the single exception of this exemplification of King John by Henry III., have it "Liverpole;" and I find it written "Liverpool" in one record of Edward I., four other records of Edward III., two of Henry IV., one of Henry VI., and one of Henry VII. It is remarkable that in one of the records of Edward III. we read "Walton juxta Liverpoll," which, considering that Walton was then, and very long afterwards, the parish, and Liverpool then, and very long afterwards, a very insignificant place, is to me unaccountable. I am aware that there are a few ancient deeds and records, besides the "Visitacion of Lancashire, anno 1567, by William Flower Norray," as Dr. Enfield gives it, whereas it should be William Flower, Norroy King of Arms, in which the word is spelt Leverpoole; but what I maintain against Dr. Enfield is, that the word is written Leverpool by no popular author till the year 1667. Excellent philosopher as he was, the Doctor was no antiquary; and he should not have attempted, upon the strength of two or three ancient instances, to alter the name of a town from what it was called by still higher antiquity, and, which is yet more impregnable, by modern custom.

Mr. Gregson, in his Fragments of the History of Lancashire, reads the word on the scroll at the foot of the device on this seal "Jovis," and calls the bird an eagle, as the author of the Stranger in Liverpool calls it a dove. It is certainly more like a dove than an eagle, which latter bird could never have a branch in its beak; but I think it bears a sufficient heraldic resemblance to a waterfowl to be the lever, or shoveller-duck, of Randle Holme. As that author says, "to term it either a lever, spoonbill, or pellecan, it may pass in heraldry, but no otherwise." Heraldry, like Bottom the weaver, has its lions that are wildfowl, and its sucking doves. In the present state of the seal, and in the abovementioned engraving, the scroll is plainly "Jodis;" but, as I shall have to remark, in deciphering the whole inscription, all the letters on the seal have, long subsequently to the original cutting of it, and probably more than once, been deepened, (and exceedingly deep they now appear,) for the purpose of stamping impressions upon the wax appended to the Corporation deeds; and the first engraver who was employed to deepen the letters, mistook the letter H for a D, which the ancient Saxon Þ very much resembles. I have no doubt that the original scroll read "Johis," a very natural contraction for *Johannis*, signifying *In the reign of King John*, or *The Corporation of King John*.

As to the inscription round the seal, two decipherings have been given of it by the authors of Troughton's History of Liverpool, who, I understand, were a Mr. Perry, the son of Dr. Enfield's author, and a Mr. Corrie: the first interpretation making it "Sigillum societatis commune borgensium de Leverpool," and the second, "Sigillum societatis commune donum regis in villa (or rather, as these authors should have said, villam) de Leverpool,"—the authors, and after them Mr. Gregson, preferring the latter. Now I am decidedly for the former. As for the latter, *The gift of the king in* (or rather, as they should have said, *to*) *the town of Liverpool*, it was not the custom of the king to give seals to towns: he gave only charters, with permission to have seals; and they found their own seals. Besides, the inscription, if thus deciphered, gives only *do*: for *donum*, though the whole word *regis* appears at full length, and there is nothing for the words *in villa de*, but the initial letters *i. v. d.*, which are very unusual contractions, particularly of such short words as *in* and *de*. Now nothing is more common than the elision *borgesiu*, for *borgensium*. I have, therefore, no doubt that the inscription means to describe simply what the seal is, namely, *The common seal of the burgesses of Liverpool*. By either of these interpretations we have a superfluous letter *s*, between *sigillum* and *commune*, which Mr. Troughton's book deciphers *societatis*, that is to say, *of the society of the burgesses*. I think this is an unnatural and too modern word for *Corporation*, and an unnatural and too classical place for it to occur, between the words *common* and *seal*, in law Latin; and I therefore frankly confess, that I cannot decipher this letter *s*, and am apt to suspect that it is a mistake of the first of the engravers, who was employed to deepen the letters when they began to wear out with use. I think the word in the original inscription was *sigillum*, at full length, as I have seen it in contemporaneous seals; and that the deepener mistook the last syllable of that word for the strange contraction Ħ, which appears at present, and as S. The only difficulty that Mr. Troughton's preferred interpretation solves better than mine, is, that the first letter on the right of the inscription is plainly a D, *donum*, and not a B, for *borgensium*; but, in return, for what he would make GI in *regis*, is the G in *borgensium*, and is like the other *e*'s of the inscription, that is to say, the Saxon *e*; and I have no doubt that the original B was deepened into a D with one loop only; for the cut is so extraordinarily deep (as may be seen in the original seal at the Town-hall,) that if two loops had been made, the interstices in the silver would have been so small that they would have soon broken.

As this seal is almost the only antiquity the town of Liverpool now possesses, I hope I shall be pardoned for so petty a minuteness, upon a subject which is certainly not of very great importance either to literature or to philosophy.

Before I conclude, I will endeavour to eke out the present short paper, by observing upon the supposed charter of King Henry the Second to the town of Liverpool, which is copied as genuine in Mr. Troughton's History, that it was fabricated by a Mr. James Williamson, in whose handwriting I have seen a draught of it, much altered and interlined, and that the fabrication was committed probably to sell it to the Corporation, who have always contended that "Liverpool is a very ancient borough by prescription long before the time of King John." But the words *quondum vocant* in Mr. Troughton's copy should be, and are in the draught, *quondam vocat.*, a contraction for *vocata*; and the translation will then run, not as Mr. Troughton has given it, "And that place, which the men of Lyrpull call Litherpul, near to Toxteth, from each side of the water they may come and return with their ships and merchandize," which is non-

sense, but "And that the men of Lyrpul, formerly called Litherpul (near to Toxteth) from each side of the water may come and return with their ships and merchandize."

I am indebted for this piece of criticism, if it were of much consequence that a forgery should be correctly copied, to our very learned associate, Mr. Raincock.

Correspondence.

KITES AND BALLOONS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Allow me to suggest for your consideration, whether it would not be practicable to guide balloons by means of Mr. Pocock's united kites. If you think it worthy of your numerous correspondents' attention, by inserting it in the *Kaleidoscope* you will oblige—Yours, &c.

April 26, 1828. J. A.

☞ In reply to the note of our correspondent, we can inform him that kites have been proposed, if not used, for the purpose of guiding balloons. They were, however, common kites; and, therefore, comparatively useless.—We presume that our correspondent has it in contemplation, by means of the kites, to move the balloon in a course different from that in which it would be impelled by the atmosphere by which the balloon itself is surrounded. If both kite and balloon were in the same stratum of air the kite would produce no effect, as it would move at the same rate as the balloon. But if, as is often the case, there should be above the balloon a stream of air moving in a direction different from by that which the balloon is surrounded, Mr. Pocock's kites, with the guiding lines, if flown up to the higher current of air, more powerful than the under stream, would entirely alter the course of the balloon, which might be steered in a variety of directions.—*Edit. Kal.*

The Housewife.

CHOICE AND PREPATATION OF COFFEE.

The subjoined letter is, evidently, the production of one who has paid great attention to the subject on which he has addressed us. Coffee is a beverage now so general, that directions for its choice, and mode of preparation, must be acceptable to our readers.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Long practice in the art of making coffee infusions, has confirmed my opinion as to the best method of producing that excellent beverage, and although my mode may be known to many of your readers, yet, it may so happen, that some of them have not a knowledge of the minute arrangements and processes necessary to be adhered to in the manufacture of a biggin of good coffee: it may be as well, however, previous to going into the instructions for manufacturing the infusion of coffee, to give a few plain directions and observations touching the selection of the raw material, (the raw berry itself) the roasting, and the grinding.

Mocha coffee stands A 1 on the coffee list, as to quality, but Mocha coffee is high of price, and, except on particular occasions, seldom used by the middle classes, scarcely ever by the humble. The flavour of Mocha coffee is peculiar, certainly aromatic, but the aroma seems to abound in it, even to an unpleasant excess: many of my acquaintance, and I myself, prefer other kinds of coffee to Mocha, such as the yellow Java, the St. Domingo, &c.

The Mocha, the Java, and the St. Domingo coffee, are all subject to the high duty, which amounts, in some degree, to a prohibition of their consumption in England. The epicure in coffee need not, however, be uneasy on the prohibitory score, seeing that substitutes for coffee, equally as good, may be, with the utmost facility, procured at the lowest duties.

The coffee now consumed in England is almost altogether the produce of British plantations in the West Indies. Dutch West India coffee once ranked very high; much of the Berbice coffee is very good; that of Surinam is, perhaps, still better; but Surinam coffee pays the high duty. Demerara coffee has, however, of late, become deteriorated, much of it proving very rank, and but little of it of superior flavour.

Fine Jamaica coffee is excellent, taking care, in the selection, that the berries be entire (unbroken,) as equal as may be in size, and of a blue colour,—preferring that where the blue colour inclines to pale green, or transparent, before the dark green, or opaque. They who purchase Jamaica coffee should be very cautious in their selection, for there is much, very much, of rank inferior coffee imported from Jamaica; some, indeed, that is vilely flavoured.

Dominica coffee is of excellent flavour; none better; not quite so strong and full on the palate as very fine Jamaica; but Dominica coffee has one great advantage—it is seldom, scarcely ever, rank or ill flavoured; Trinidad and St. Lucia, together with other kinds of coffee originally planted by the French, are good; but the great bulk of coffee now consumed in England is the growth of Jamaica; purchasers should, therefore, I again repeat, be wary in their selection, seeing there is so great a range from very bad to very good, in Jamaica coffee. Of other kinds of coffee, purchasers may, in a great measure, leave the choice of quality to the seller's discretion and recommendation; the prices of all kinds must, of course, be chaffered for, as is the custom in all prudent bargains.

Purchasers ought not to scruple at giving an extra penny (or more) per pound, for good coffee; by so doing they may have the two-fold advantage of procuring a fine-flavoured beverage, and that grand desideratum of coffee-infusions—strength without rankness; the gain in the strength alone is generally equal, often exceeds, the value of the additional outlay. Cheap coffee is often very insipid and weak, and however much of the powder be used, nothing satisfactory in strength or flavour can be extracted from it; it may, therefore, be truly said, that high priced coffee is not the dearest.

New coffee has a tendency to turn acid on the stomach; when coffee is three or more years old, that tendency weakens, or no longer exists,—so that old coffee is, unquestionably, the most wholesome; but, it must also be stated, that coffee becomes weaker in power, or fulness of taste, as it grows older. On the whole, perhaps, coffee is at the best age for consumption at from three to five years after it is produced.

As to the roasting of coffee, a very few words will serve: let that be done, leisurely at first, near a moderate fire; as the work advances, increase the fire, and turn the roaster quicker, until the berries have acquired a dark brown or chocolate colour; as the colour increases to blackness, so will the taste incline to bitter. Fresh-roasted coffee is the best for use; but coffee long roasted may be *re-crisped* and freshened, to acquire again its original properties, by exposure, for a short period, to the fire, or in an oven,—observing, *not to roast it more*; the object being only to *re-crisp* it.

Next, as to the grinding of coffee;—a mill that delivers the powder in a coarse, or grainy state, spoils the best coffee ever produced. Mills should be set to grind the coffee to an almost impalpable powder—from such powder the *whole* of the strength and aroma may be extracted.

Never boil coffee, for much of the aroma, or fine flavour, escapes with the vapour during boiling.

I shall now state the simple method which I have pursued in my private manufactory for more than a quarter of a century. My friends seldom fail to laud the article I produce.

Imprimis and important:—Look to it well that the water be in a *boiling* state at the time you use it, for, without *boiling* water no good infusion of coffee can be made.

Prepare a biggin of metal, capable of containing five good sized breakfast-cups of liquid, by having a *coarse* calico bag affixed to a loose rim, that rests on a shoulder at the upper extremity of the biggin; a few minutes before the kettle boils, let coffee be ground nearly sufficient to fill a breakfast-cup; put eight tea *spoonfuls* (heaped up) of the coffee-powder into the bag of the biggin, then fill the biggin one-third full with boiling water, add next four tea *spoonfuls* more of coffee-powder, then pour in more boiling water, until the biggin be two-thirds filled, put in two *spoonfuls* more of the powder, and, finally, *fill* the biggin with boiling water. The infusion may stand a minute or two, and it will be ready for use. Hot milk, or still better, hot cream, enhances the flavour of coffee infusions. The biggin will admit of a second filling, with boiling water, without the aid of additional powder; the infusion will, of course, be weaker each *brew*, unless more coffee-powder be added; but it were better not to put much more of the powder on the *old grounds*: it is preferable, after the second or third *brew*, to empty the bag entirely, and to begin again the process as above described.

The biggin, with a calico bag, is far preferable to that complex machine called a French, or patent coffee-biggin; for, in the former, the bag lies soaking in the infusion, continuing to yield both strength and flavour to the hot liquid unfil nearly the whole may be poured off; in the latter machine, the water simply, and only, washes through the coffee powder.—I am, Sir, obediently, yours, J. M.

Tide Table.

Days.	*Morn.* h.	m.	*Even.* h.	m.	*Height.* ft.	in.	*Festivals, &c.*
Tuesday .. 29	10	49	11	8	17	8	Full Moon, 10h. 31m. even.
Wednesday 30	11	25	11	44	18	8	
Thursday 1			0	4	19	2	St. Philip and St. James.
Friday 2	0	23	0	43	19	2	
Saturday.. 3	1	5	1	27	18	8	Invention of the Cross.
Sunday.... 4	1	49	2	14	17	9	4th Sunday after Easter.
Monday .. 5	2	39	3	6	16	5	
Tuesday .. 6	3	34	4	7	15	0	John Evan. ante Port L.

To Correspondents.

☞ We take this opportunity of apprizing our readers, that we have it in contemplation to reprint, in the *Kaleidoscope*, the whole of a most interesting scientific work, which we shall not name, until the engravings which are necessary for its illustration are ready.

SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET.—Our next number will be accompanied by a supplemental sheet, and will comprehend a great variety of original and selected articles, including an interesting essay on negro slavery.

SONNET.—The verses of a correspondent, commencing "Whene'er those bright and sparkling eyes," are too faulty for the public eye. The line "And long for to imprint a burning kiss," is vulgar and ungrammatical. The metre, too, is defective; in some instances one line being two feet longer than that with which it is intended to correspond. If our correspondent has reserved a copy, let him compare the fifth line with its echo, the eighth, and he will immediately perceive what we mean.

LIVERPOOL ROYAL INSTITUTION.—We shall next week introduce some interesting selections from the able Address delivered at the last general meeting of the members of the Liverpool Royal Institution.

STEAM PUMP.—We shall next week lay before our readers a description of a new steam pump, from an American scientific work, the engraving of which is in the hands of the artist.

NEW THEORY OF THE TIDES.—An article we have in store on this subject shall appear as soon as the diagram which must accompany it is completed.

INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL FACULTIES OF NEGROES.—We have devoted the whole of a preceding page to a portion of Gregoire's interesting essay on this subject, and shall give the remainder of this valuable dissertation in our succeeding numbers.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.—Our supplemental sheet, next week, will enable us to lay before our readers a very interesting article from an unpublished portion of Constable's Miscellany, as we find it given in the *London Weekly Review* of Saturday.

A Friend is informed that we have not perused the paragraph to which he alludes, nor do we think we shall take the trouble to inquire after it.

THE RED CROSS KNIGHT, by *R.* next week.

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